

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 920

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.
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PER MONTH, FOREIGN, 75
PER YEAR, \$12.00
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A. W. PEARSON,
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Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu.
H. L. King and Bethel Sts.

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Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu,
H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Ha-
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LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F.
J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and
dealers in lumber and building mate-
rials, Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Gro-
cery, King St., Tel. 119. Farina, plan-
tation and garden stores supplied by short
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Orders from the other Islands faithfully
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., LTD.—Refrigerator Car,
Fort and Allen Sts., Hollister & Co.
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 15, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bld	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. BREWER & CO.	1,000,000	100	....	....
SUGAR.				
Ewan	5,000,000	20	25	28
Hanapepe	175,000	100	....	....
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	....	....
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	38	39
Honomu	1,000	100	157	165
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	38	40
Honolulu	500,000	20	24	24
Kahuku	500,000	20	23	25
Kamalo Sug. Co.	225,000	20	20	20
" Paid up	250,000	20	20	20
Kihel Plant. Co.	1,030,000	125	13	13
Kihel Plant. Co.	1,500,000	50	14	14
Kipahulu	160,000	100	110	110
Koloa	300,000	100	....	....
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	....	....
Maunalei S. Co.	405,000	100	....	....
" Paid up	100,000	100	....	....
McBryde's Co.	832,500	20	65	75
" Paid up	1,650,000	20	13	11
Nahiku Sugar Co. A.	200,000	20	20	20
" Paid up	200,000	20	20	20
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	165	167
Onomea	1,000,000	20	....	....
Ookala	500,000	20	15	16
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	20	14	15
" Paid up	150,000	100	150	150
Pauhau Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific.	2,000,000	100	140	140
Pioneer.	500,000	100	....	....
Waialae.	750,000	100	245	245
Waialae.	2,000,000	100	140	140
Waialae.	4,500,000	100	118	118
Waianae.	300,000	100	119	119
Waikiki.	700,000	100	400	400
Waimea.	225,000	100	145	145
Waimea.	125,000	100	100	100
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	105
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	135	135
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hawaiian Elect. Co.	250,000	100	102	110
Haw. Electric Asses.	12,500	100	52	52
Hon. Rp. Tr. & L. Co.	250,000	100	....	95
Hon. Steam Laundry.	25,000	100	....	....
Mutual Telephone Co.	120,000	100	10	....
Makaha Co. Pd up.	40,000	100	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	200	200
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	....	....
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.	100	....	....	....
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	90	....	....	....
Haw. Govt. Post & Tele. 4% 1/2 per cent.	100	....	....	....
Hilo R. & G. 6 per cent.	100	....	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.	101	....	....	....
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	101	....	....	....
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	101	....	....	....
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	101	....	....	....

Session sales—Morning session—Twenty-
five Olaa, paid up, \$14.50; 19 Honomu \$160;
29 O. R. & L. Co. \$160; 29 McBryde, as-
surable, \$6.50; 25 do. \$6.75. Afternoon ses-
sion—Twenty-five Kihel, asssurable, \$14; 50
do. \$14.50; 8 Kihel, paid up, \$15.5 Waialae
\$15.50.

Between boards—Twenty Honomu \$160;
29 McBryde, paid up, \$13.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	Ht.	Ht.	Low	Low	Sun	Mo	W
	High	Mid	Low	Low	Time	Time	Time
SUN. NOV.	8 a. m.	1 p. m.	4:41	8:17	6:09	5:19	11:47
MON. NOV.	7:52	1:16	9:25	4:41	6:09	5:19	11:47
TUES. NOV.	8:41	1:40:50	4:25	1:33:6	11:5	11:58	9:47
WED. NOV.	9:33	1:31:56	5:03	3:18:6	10:5	10:58	9:33
THUR. NOV.	10:28	1:28	5:38	4:54:6	11:5	11:58	9:24
FRI. NOV.	9:42	1:11:58	6:09	10:6:12	5:18	5:18	9:30
SAT. NOV.	11:18	1:32:15	6:38	7:22:6	12:5	12:58	2:24
SUN. NOV.	1:50	1:52:58	7:08	8:16:6	13:5	13:58	3:14
MON. NOV.	19:23	1:5:140	7:31	9:06:5	18:5	18:42	4:02

Last quarter of the moon on the 23rd at
4:08 p. m.

Astronomical Survey tables:

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur
about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.
Hawaiian standard time is 16 hours 30
minutes slower than Greenwich time, be-
ing the same as the time of 167 degrees 30
minutes. The time when the sun rises at 1:30
a. m., which is the same as Greenwich, is
16 hours 30 minutes. Sun and moon are for
local time for the whole group.

After a long vacation with his wife
and family in Kona, Captain Hagan
superintendent of the Inter-Island
Company, has returned to his du-
ties in town.

For several days past Mrs. H. A. P.
Carter has been dangerously ill. She
is in the care of prominent physicians,
and everything possible is being done
for her.

WINDS AND WAVES RULE WATERFRONT

The Doric Did Not Dare Go Out Until Daylight.

ROUGH EXPERIENCES OF THE TUGS FEARLESS AND ELEU YESTERDAY

Kona Storm to Celebrate Kalakaua's Birthday—Captain Cameron Nearly Goes to the Coast Against His Will— Yachts Are Damaged.

ALL yesterday the Kona storm
raged. It is raging yet, and, ac-
cording to all the old weather
prophets on the waterfront, it is bound
to continue for three or four days.

From late Wednesday night, at about
the time that the Doric was booked to
leave for San Francisco, right on
through the day, up to the present
time, the furious south-east winds pre-
vailed and had things pretty much
their own way at sea, along the shore,
on the windward side of this Island as
well as on this side.

What tales of rough experiences in-
coming vessels will have to tell of the
fury of wind and wave remain to be
heard. It was quite rough enough in
the harbor and in the channel yester-
day to satisfy the most exacting lover
of stormy times and it has been sever-
al years since Honolulu has been vis-
ited by such a windstorm.

As the great waves around the mouth
of the channel rose to threatening
heights and dashed in mighty strength
over the unseen and treacherous bar,
boiling and breaking and booming,
dashing their spray high into the air,
the old natives along the waterfront
shook their heads and prophesied still
rougher weather for to-day, for they
said, to-day is the birthday of the King
and on every birthday of the King
the winds and the waves vie with each
other in producing a magnificent spec-
tacle to his glory, an awe-inspiring
scene which legend and ancient story
attribute to the gods who are supposed
to celebrate the birthdays of Hawai-
ian kings in such royal style.

To-day is the birthday of King Kal-
akaua; this in itself is sufficient of an ex-
planation of the condition of the
weather to the minds of the older Ha-
waiians.

But the haole sailor thinks naught of
all this as he strains every muscle and
makes every effort to bring his vessel
safely into the harbor through the narrow
channel while the angry breakers roar
and the fierce Kona rages at his
heels, or attempts, with the laboring ocean
steamer out of the harbor on her way
to open sea bound for the Coast.

To look at the breakers from the wa-
terfront, it seemed that there was no
mouth to the channel at all. It seemed
rather that one continuous line of low-
ering water and boiling foam guarded
the harbor, unwilling to allow the en-
trance or exit of any vessels.

Buoys were torn from their moorings
and sent wandering through the shallow
waters that hid the coral reefs,
vessels lying at anchor in naval row-
ing threateningly at their hawsers
as if anxious to make a sudden dash
for the wharfs, small sailing craft,
rowboats and pleasure boats of all de-
scriptions were tossed hither and thither
on the restless, choppy surface of
the waters of the harbor.

None dared venture outside either on
pleasure bent or for business purposes.
Japanese fishing boats lay safely sheltered
from the storm behind the boat-
houses.

Several little yachts have been seri-
ously damaged as a result of being
badly pounded in a general混up near
the boathouses during the dark hours
of yesterday morning while the storm
was at its height. A pilot boat
was also a sufferer and a couple of the boat-
boys were slightly battered into the
bargain.

The steamship Doric, which arrived
from the Orient Wednesday morning,
thirty-six hours behind time on account
of the storm, and which was booked to
leave at 11 o'clock the same night for San
Francisco, remained in port until
6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Captain
Smith refused to take his vessel
out while the storm was raging,
very quickly deciding to wait until day-
light so that he could see what he was
doing. When daylight came the Doric
was all ready for sea. The tug Eleu
was on hand to pull her away from the
wharf. But the Eleu reckoned without
the power of the wind.

The wind simply glued the great bulk
of the Doric to the Pacific Mail wharf
and kept her there despite the vigorous

DEFENDER IN PEKING SIEGE

Capt. J. T. Myers
Passenger On
Doric.

HE TELLS ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES

One of the First Ordered to Relief of Foreigners in the City.

"Dongsi" was the reply, "but when we were attacked by thousands of Imperial troops, wearing the Imperial uniform, it certainly looked as if others than the Boxers were our enemies. Why, we captured fanatics which bore the names of Imperial regiments."

"Yes, the Chinese are pretty good fighters, but then to a very large extent, they were fanatics who attacked us. They had an idea, at first, that they were protected by supernatural power against the weapons of the white man, when they found out that they had to pay for every inch gained, however, with the lives of many of their number, their faith in their own invulnerability was considerably affected. Good gracious, if they were anywhere near as good fighters as the white man, they would have overcome us without any doubt with their vastly superior numbers."

THE NEWS OF JAPAN.

Lunatic Throws Clogs at an Imperial Carriage.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 27.—An episode, which came like a bolt from the blue because it is what was thought to be the least likely thing to happen in Japan, and because it is not in accordance with the spirit of unsullied loyalty and deep reverence with which we all regard the Imperial family in this country, happened on Wednesday morning. According to the reports made by news agencies, the outrage appears to be as follows: At about half-past 10 o'clock the carriage conveying Her Majesty the Empress and suite was passing by the building of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Yasecho-cho, Kogimachi-ku, proceeding to the Hama Detached Palace, when a young man emerged from the crowd of spectators and threw one of his geta, or clogs, at the Imperial carriage just passing. The object missed the carriage and hit the third carriage in the procession, occupied by Viscount Kagawa, Chief Steward to the Empress. The crazy youth then hurled his purse after the clog but struck nothing. The offender was arrested in the act of picking up a stone to throw, and on investigation it became known that his name was Iwasaburo Kageyama, that he was 22 years old and a native of Ushikawa village, Yana district, in the province of Mikawa. He had been a guest at the Tanakaya, an inn near Shimabara station, since the night immediately preceding the incident, and there is some evidence to show that he is not sane. It is stated that he presented himself at the Sakai-mon Gate leading to the Imperial Palace on the 11th instant and expressed a wish to see the Minister of the Household. The Court policeman addressed, perceiving that something was evidently wrong with the mind of the applicant, took him to the Bambuji police box. The young man then made this remarkable utterance. He was of Imperial parentage, he said, and intended to interview the Minister of the Household so that he might be treated as he deserved. The Court policeman then saw that he had to do with a genuine lunatic, and bade him go his own way. It is also reported that he called at the Tokio Fu office on Wednesday morning, shortly before he committed his offence, and made some representation revealing his mental derangement.

SOLICITUDE OF EMPEROR.

After the ceremony of the Ministerial installation had been performed on Friday last (the 10th) at the Court, Marquis Tokunaga, Lord Keeper of the Seal, formally communicated to the new Ministers the following Imperial message: "His Majesty has ordered me to inform you that being subjected to no small anxiety in view of the eventual state of affairs both internal and external, he expects you to discharge your grave duty in cordial harmony, so that the solicitude weighing on His August mind may be lightened." This was the first occasion, we are told, for such words to be conveyed to the Cabinet Ministers simultaneously with their nomination. We may well conceive indeed with what grave anxiety the Emperor must have followed the course of events at home and abroad during the past month.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Tokio Kyo, the Salvationist organ published by Col. Henry Bullard at Shibusawachi, Tokio, has been suppressed for having overstepped its legitimate sphere of discussion, in other words, for having discussed current politics, the magazine in question being a non-political engine in the eye of the law. The Shibusawachi in Nagano-ken by one H. T. Smith, has also been suppressed for a similar offense.

The Formosa aborigines attacked on the 7th inst. Kuwanro, Byoritso-Shinkisho, and killed Mr. Minosuke and another, both being officials of Tachiu-fu, and a native. The police of Tachiu came to the rescue, but the insurgents made an obstinate resistance, and it was only after one hour of bloody fighting that they were repelled. It is said these aborigines came from Ronkongashu.

It is stated that the Government has decided to remove the Japanese students now staying at Vladivostok at the Government's expense to learn the Russian language, to European Russia; that is, to Moscow or St. Petersburg. The step has been found advisable, as the moral atmosphere of Vladivostok is not considered good for the character of the students.

Precious Babies.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized race. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifl with worthless substitutes. Hebrew Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

"Do you think that the Empress Dowager encouraged the Boxers?" was asked of Captain Myers by the reporter yesterday.

"It is hard to say exactly what extent the Empress did encourage the

PIRATES IN CHINA

They Seize a French Launch.

GENERAL CHINESE NEWS

Lunatic Attacks an Imperial Procession in Japan--A Pest in Rice Fields.

HONGKONG, Oct. 29.—A daring case of piracy was reported to the police on Sunday morning, 11th inst., by Messrs. Sculfor & Co., of Hongkong, the owners of the Nan Chan, a steam launch flying the French flag and plying between Hongkong and Kwanchauwan.

It seems that she left Kwanchauwan at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., with the passengers (six of whom turned out to be pirates) and a cargo of cotton yarn and other commodities and fourteen boxes of specie containing \$2,000. The crew numbered eighteen men and boys.

At 12:30 a. m. on the 13th inst., when at a place called Mong Chan, which is 1225 east and 2040 north on the chart, two of the passengers who had come on board with a box containing four carpenter's axes, professing to be carpenters, attacked the compradore, the assistant compradore, and the cook, as they were sleeping in the cabin, inflicting serious injuries upon them with their axes. At the same time three of the other passengers rushed on to the bridge and made an onslaught upon the captain (a Chinaman), the pilot, the steersman and a sailor. The sailor closed with one of the assailants, wrested an axe from him, and having struck him a blow, threw him overboard. The sailor was subsequently found shot dead. The captain and the others who were on the bridge were pressed forward, and the steersman was thrown into the sea. Neither however the pilot whom the sailor pitched into the water were drowned afterwards, and in all probability both were drowned. The captain and others having been secured in the hatch forward, the pirates got possession of four loaded Winchesters and a revolver and turned their attention to the engine room. The firemen, having heard the scuffling, were coming on deck when they were met with a volley, one of them, named Leung Tai Yau, being shot dead. Having overpowered the engine room crew, the pirates forced the engineer to remove the eccentric rods from the reversing gear of the engine, to run the water out of the boiler, and to sever the steering chain. There is also a cut in the connecting rod of the steering chain, apparently been done with a chisel with the object of disabling the steering gear. The part of the machinery thus removed was thrown overboard, this being done with the object of preventing the crew from following the pirates on their leaving the launch.

At about this time a junk which was crowded with men came alongside, the men speaking Cantonese and the Sanzi dialect. Shots were fired from the junk, and the two boats hanging on the davits and being riddled with bullets the boats were rendered useless.

At 5 a. m. on the 13th inst., the pirates had evidently gone away in the junk by then, the engine room crew came on deck. They released the men who had been secured in the hatch forward, removing some long spikes with which the hatch had been fastened down, and the anchor, and then turned their attention to the engine. The latter was not disabled totally, and the launch was able to proceed slowly on her way to Hongkong.

It was found that the pirates had made a fine haul, having gone away with all the specie, four Winchester rifles and a revolver, a cask of liqueur brandy, an ariord, a binocular and clothing, jewelry, and money taken from the crew valued at \$1,200. The compradore was released at \$500, four watches, and some clothing; the assistant compradore and some clothing; the pilot \$47 and clothing; and other members of the crew were also stripped of their belongings.

On the launch arriving in Hongkong the two dead bodies were removed. The wounded men declined to go to hospital, preferring to go to the houses of their friends.

It is some time since a piracy of such a magnitude as this took place in this locality. Every precaution seems to have been taken at Kwanchauwan to prevent any bad characters from taking passage. The men who carried the carpenter's box on board were apparently harmless individuals, there being nothing about them to lead anyone to conclude that they were not what they represented themselves to be.

INSANITY IN THE CHINA.

The Pacific Mail liner China had an exciting episode on board on her last voyage. Just after leaving San Francisco one of a party of three passengers who had been engaged in that city as superintendents in a gold mine in Corea, about 100 miles north of Chempoo, and were on their way out, showed signs of insanity, and had to be placed in confinement. It first manifested itself in the form of melancholia, and a close watch was put over him. Later on he twice entered the room of a lady passenger who was ill. He was then put in confinement and under constant watch. In a day or two he became violent. Once he broke the door down and got out, twice he got away from his guard while taking exercise. At one time he secured one of the knives being polished for the table and on the other occasion he was seized just as he got to the rail preparatory to jumping overboard. He did no damage to himself or to others, although twice he managed to get on the upper deck among the passengers. The unfortunate gentleman seemed to be an attractive person and of considerable refinement.

CHINER FOR THE CAPE.

It is reported from Capetown that the alarm at the prospect of the introduction of Chinese cheap labor into Cape Colony and Rhodesia, a scheme which it is understood is favored by Mr. Rhodes, is spreading among all classes of colonists. The mercantile community have already protested in the strongest manner, and on September 10th the Capetown Corporation decided to send a deputation to Sir Alfred Milner to offer an equally emphatic protest. Kimberley is quite hostile to the project, which is regarded as likely to be altogether injurious to the welfare of British subjects and workmen who may settle in the country after the war, besides introducing the immorality

The boring of a well for the Balfour Home by McNaughton Bros. has been successful. They struck a lot of clear water.

Her Only Regret

Mrs. Peabody Had Passed Through the Most Trying Experience of Her Life Before She Found a Remedy for All Women's ills.

Nobody who sees Mrs. Mary M. Peabody, of 42 Water Street, Haverhill, Mass., to-day will find it easy to believe that she has passed her 64th year and has endured more suffering than comes to the ordinary lot of women. How she regained health and happiness is best told in her own words. She says:

"Last winter and spring I had the grip which left my system all run down. I also suffered from female weakness and troubles peculiar to women. Had no strength and no ambition. My friends did not think that I would live and I was afraid that I was going into consumption. A friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She had done me in a former illness, and last June began taking them. They did not disappoint me. I used several boxes of them and from a total wreck I was made a healthy woman. My only regret is that I did not know of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People when I had the change of life. I am now enjoying the best of health, eat heartily and sleep soundly."

"There are many facts about my case that I do not care to have published but I will gladly answer any woman who cares to write me about the subject."



Mrs. Mary M. Peabody.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of September, 1890.

THOMAS W. QUINN, Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

REGISTERED

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. W. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N.Y.

Cork Screws



Genuine

Mettlach

Steins

Just received from Germany, nine different styles, with metal covers, mottoes and emblems, at

75c Each.

Sixty-one other varieties in all colors, up to

\$18 Each.

Call and see this display. Also, novelties in glass and china for table decorating. See the NEW TRUMPET VASES in GREEN GLASS, 42 inches in height.

WE ARE OPENING

New Goods Every Day...

W.W. Dimond & Co., LIMITED.

Importers of Crockery, Glass and Housefurnishing Goods.

Second floor for Stoves and Refrigerators, Granite Iron Ware, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Scars of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blisters and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the greatest of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COMPANIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—“BLOOD MIXTURE.”

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes taken off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln" and "Midland" Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England, are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is shown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NO ARTICLE IS GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Wailuku Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Kohala Agricultural Co.

The Feltex Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Auto Fire Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.

The Atlantic Assurance Co. of London.

WHY A. S. HARTWELL WENT TO WASHINGTON

Editor Advertiser—There has been so much misunderstanding about my mission to Washington last winter, that now that the questions have arisen, I think it proper to make my first public statement concerning the objects I sought to accomplish there, as well as the occasion for the appointment.

Shortly after the publication of Attorney General Griggs's opinion of the invalidity of all land sales and leases made by the Republic of Hawaii after July 7, 1889, the date of the annexation resolution, President Dole informed me of the wish of himself and Cabinet that I proceed to Washington to represent this Government in regard to the land matters, and to remain there during the pendency of the Hawaiian Bill, in order to furnish required information concerning Hawaii. The appointment of such a representative, he said, had been approved by President McKinley, there being no delegate in Congress or other representative of this Territory then in Washington. After reflection, I accepted the appointment. President Dole also desired me to attend as delegate from Hawaii at the International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia, and urged me to remain there as it was to be convened at an early date.

As to Dole's appointment as Governor, nothing was said to me by him. I told him that some of his friends complained that he did not inform them whether he wished to be Governor or not. He gave me no intimation of his wishes either before I left or at any time; but during the winter I received a letter from him distinctly requesting me not to urge his appointment. I hoped he would receive the appointment and accept it, but I did not urge it, and in fact was far from sure that it was for his interest, in which view two of his best friends here had told me that they counseled. It was my belief that the place of Chief Justice would suit him better, removing him from personal politics; but when President McKinley asked me who I thought ought to be Chief Justice, as I had received no intimation of Mr. Dole's wishes, I recommended Mr. Frear.

I was represented as lobbying for Mr. Dole. Senator Frye asked me for whom I was working for Governor. I replied that I was not there for that business. In quoting this remark to my old friend, General Batchelder, of the U. S. army—who was also an old friend of the Senator—I told him that I thought



JUDGE A. S. HARTWELL.

KIHEI MAY REDUCE ITS CAPITAL STOCK

The Shareholders Will Decide on a Proposition at a Meeting

A meeting of the stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Company has been called for a somewhat unusual purpose, and under unusual circumstances.

The Kihei plantation consists of about 9,000 acres of cane land, a part of which belonged to H. P. Baldwin individually, and the remainder to him and L. A. Thurston jointly. The land had never been used for anything but pasture, until surface water in large quantities was discovered on the adjoining land of the Hawaiian Commercial Company, when Baldwin and Thurston began developing water on their own land, found an abundance, and started a plantation on a small scale.

At this juncture H. P. Baldwin offered to sell the land and made them a proposition that he would form a company, which should buy the land from the owners, for \$1,500,000 in paid up stock, he guaranteeing as promoter to furnish subscribers to assessable stock to a like amount. This proposition was accepted. The terms on which the land was acquired were published, subscriptions to the full amount required were received, and the establishment of the plantation progressed. Shortly after this the price of machinery, pipe and almost all material entering into the construction of a pumping plantation nearly doubled in price; coal and labor have also risen greatly, and unavoidable but expensive delays in securing and installing the elaborate pumping plants required, have been suffered. In addition to this a severe financial stringency has prevailed for over a year, and it exacts a toll for many stockholders to meet assessments. Meanwhile the company instead of erecting its own mill, has made a contract to grind at the Spreckelsville mill. All of these circumstances were unexpected. If they had been foreseen, they doubtless would have affected the valuation of the land in the minds of the assessable stock subscribers. Under these circumstances Mr. Baldwin has thought that it would be fair to the assessable stockholders to reduce the amount of stock paid for the land to \$1,000,000 by surrendering into the treasury stock to the amount of \$500,000. He has offered to contribute the bulk of this himself and L. A. Thurston has agreed to make up the difference to the round \$500,000. This action is irrespective of the action which may be taken by any other holders of paid up stock.

The meeting of stockholders is called to consider this proposition, and, if accepted, to decide whether the surrendered stock shall be held in the treasury, or whether the capital stock shall be reduced \$500,000.

PAHIA WILL STILL BE AT KOOLAU

William Crowell is Appointed Deputy Sheriff of Koloa, Kauai.

Frank Pahia, who resigned as Deputy Sheriff of Koloa on the windward side of Oahu, has been re-appointed to the same office. He resigned on account of his candidacy on the Republican ticket for the Legislature.

Wm. Crowell, who resigned as chief clerk in the Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's office and was appointed to the position made vacant by the resignation of Deputy Sheriff Pahia, will now be sent to Kauai as Deputy Sheriff for Koloa. He will leave for the Garden Isle shortly. Mr. Crowell originally hails from Waimea, Kauai, where his parents yet reside. The position which he will fill there was made vacant by the dismissal of Robert Waiakauai.

WHITE LABOR FROM THE EAST

Two Hundred Workers Coming From Massachusetts for Plantations

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 1.—Frank Alves of New York, representing George E. Baldwin, who is interested in the Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association, is in the city looking for white laborers. He arrived here Sunday, and if what he says is correct he has secured quite a large party in this city who are ready to try their luck in the new territory of the United States.

Mr. Alves states that he expects to leave New Bedford, November 2, with a party of about 200 who have signed contracts to work for the Sugar Plantation Association for three years. Most of the party are French Canadians and Portuguese. They will proceed from here to New York, and thence across the continent to San Francisco, which place they leave for Honolulu, November 10.

The Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association being desirous of introducing white labor on the Islands, has agents in its employ in various sections of the United States, and all who accept the terms of the company by signing a three year's contract have the expense of transportation paid. Mr. Alves, who here has sought only men and women who are unemployed or who prefer to be without work.

Alves-balded men are to be paid \$22 per month for eight months in the year, while employed in the fields, and \$1.50 per day for four months, while in the mills. Women and children over 14 years of age are to be paid from \$10 to \$15 per month. In case of extra work the prospectus makes flattering offers, especially as ten hours is the stipulated day's work. It is also agreed in the contracts which each individual signs that the company shall furnish free rent, water and fuel, and furnish medical treatment free of expense to the emigrants who are willing to take up their abode in the Sandwich Islands.

Briefly, the conditions under which these laborers have been secured are given above, and in speaking of his work in this city, Mr. Alves says he has been much more successful than he anticipated. But those who make this venture will find that they are not making the trip for fun, for the company is thus resorting to free transportation, etc., is determined that each signer of a contract shall work for the wage paid him, and according to Mr. Alves it is work in dead earnest.

One interesting fact in connection with this matter is that there are 200 residents of our city who are ready to enter into the arrangements, and among them, Mr. Alves says, are several families.

Has Money Coming.

Captain Rodd, master of the bark Dominion, which sailed hence a couple of weeks ago, has money coming to him. He has big money on Wilcox and made several side bets on the elections, all of which he has won. He wins \$750.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLE-SOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or boil: First soak the corn or boil in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents. H. T. sale by all dealers and druggists. Ben-

Next week Dr. F. B. Day starts on an extended visit to Germany. He will be gone two years.

EXTENSION HAS NOT BEEN MADE

Fort Street Continuance Hindered by Excessive Prices of Property.

No steps have been taken by the property owners along the proposed extension of Fort street to come to an agreement with the Government whereby the continuation of the street can be made possible. The Superintendent of Public Works several months since asked the owners to make some proposition for the Government to take hold of. The owners have done nothing in the premises.

The truth of the matter is that the owners ask too much for what would have to be condemned for street purposes. Despite the fact that their entire remaining property would be enhanced several times its present value the owners are holding out for prices which would obtain along established streets.

The betterments which accrue to inside property are worth a big sum, and the loss of property which would go into the proposed street extension would be gained by new frontages. In but one case along the proposed route of the new street has there been any evidence that the property owners look upon the matter in this light.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless stated yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that the extension of Millani street from Queen to Haleakala street was in progress, and when completed would have cost the Government something like \$15,000 cash.

The property owners were gaining additional values to their property by the extension but nevertheless the Government was held up.

"It will probably be the last street we shall extend," said Mr. McCandless, "unless property owners make it easier for the Government. It is a very short street to cost that much money. Think what it would cost the Government if a long street were to be cut through a block. We cannot afford it and street extensions will probably not be made until a new basis is made to figure on."

WILCOX HAS NO CERTIFICATE YET

Governor Dole Will Issue It When all Election Returns are in.

Delegate-elect Robert W. Wilcox has not yet received his certificate of election. The organic act provides that the certificate shall come from Governor Dole. The paragraph covering the provision reads:

"The person holding the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor duly elected, and a certificate shall be given accordingly."

Governor Dole was asked yesterday whether he had issued the certificate as yet to Mr. Wilcox. He said that it had not been made out and would not be until the official returns were in from all the precincts. When these are accounted for, the certificate will be duly issued.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Boosey's Ointment never fails instant relief and permanent cure. As for children's 50 cents.

concerning with the modification of said resolution, the right to be known to be administered by the receiver of public and military Hawaiian funds, and an independent judiciary which in my opinion was best suited to presidential appointment. I also desired a constitutional U. S. Court, and this was voted by the House, but rejected by the Senate, which substituted a Federal Court for administering the law. In a U. S. Court, thereby avoiding, as some Senators thought, an indication that Hawaii was to become a State.

COLONIAL TREATMENT

If the Hawaiian Bill had gone to the Senate Committee on Territories, the House Committee on Territories, Hawaii might easily have been passed with Puna Heiau or delayed in legislation of that session of Congress.

A strong effort was made to send the Bill to the Insular Committee, and to postpone the Bill. The efforts made by our friends to prevent such course will never be appreciated or understood by Hawaii.

The foregoing is a brief outline of what occurred in the months I spent in Washington. It was often an intense experience, sometimes varied by extremely agreeable occasions. It means to think of the other members of the delegation of the Southern Democrats in the House, Williams of Mississippi, a man who confides Southern sympathies with mere enthusiasm, and all tempered by the training of a Georgia man. Uncle Williams of Georgia, who is fully equal to Harding Davis in descriptive stories, and last but never least, Harry of Kentucky.

Another amusing incident was an dinner at Mr. Pitt's when Senator Gilman, at the coffee and cigars, told a story apropos of something I have forgotten, that "an Virgin," says, some magnifico, you know." Senator Gilman, I said, Virgin never said that you are quoting Tacitus. It was left that he was to vote for the Bill if it served his ambition to be incorrect, which I afterwards did.

Throughout I did my best to satisfy the doubts of the Hawaiian delegation that Hawaii could be safely entrusted with the great legislative and political power—amounting almost to Statehood—granted by the Bill, and that, after the passing of the six-inch pipe, which was taken out altogether. Between 8 o'clock Tuesday evening and 1 o'clock yesterday morning the water supply for Waikiki district was shut off while the last connection was being made. This increased water supply means much for Kapiolani Park and the water section will not have further cause for complaint on account of the lack of water.

Watermaster Brown hopes to get appropriations from the Legislature next February to put in a supply piping for Kalihi, Punahoa and sparsely settled parts of Waikiki. He says the reservoirs are now in good shape. They have been cleaned and filled with pure water. The pumping plant at Kalihi which has often been described in the Advertiser is in complete order and will commence regular pumping as soon as the heavy rainfall is ended.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CAFE.

... AND EITHER PLA-K OR TAN ...

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC

Sewing Machines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Wilcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspicious public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Wilcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Wilcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED

Household Department

Bethel Street,

BLOOD

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood. This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutrient in it.

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It sets the whole body going again—man woman and child.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 49 Pearl street, New York.

MORE WATER FOR WAIKIKI DISTRICT

Larger Main Put in and Section Will Have no Cause for Complaint.

An eight-inch water main has been put in by the Waterworks Department for the Waikiki district running as far as Diamond Head. This takes the place of the six-inch pipe, which was taken out altogether. Between 8 o'clock Tuesday evening and 1 o'clock yesterday morning the water supply for Waikiki district was shut off while the last connection was being made. This increased water supply means much for Kapiolani Park and the water section will not have further cause for complaint on account of the lack of water.

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Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

... THE END ...

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1894.

The Gear combination is in danger of appendix over the dire disaster of Democratic and Independent fusion. They were just preparing to get into bed with Bob themselves, and its just too mean for anything for those measly Democrats to come along and speak first. This reminds us of the man who postponed popping the question for a day, because he had a boil on his nose. Meanwhile his rival stepped in and secured the lady. Delays are dangerous; but there are others. George Markham and Bipkane had not been gathered in at last accounts.

EN IS SCRATCHING JUSTIFIABLE.

The Republican states that Henry Waterhouse was defeated by supporters of A. V. Gear, who registered a silent protest by voting against him.

The Republican guessed right when it said that the A. V. Gear combination defeated Mr. Waterhouse; but it was not so successful as to the means adopted. The "silent protest" method was all right as far as it went; but the iniquity of Waterhouse's candidacy did not strike the iron into enough souls to secure his defeat, and some of Gear's good gold dollars were required to supplement the "silent protest" program.

We had understood that the one deadly sin in party politics was to bolt or scratch the party ticket, either in whole or in part.

Mr. Gear is one of the strict constructionists upon the party fealty question, and it would be of interest to the new and uninitiated American citizens of Hawaii to hear from the local fountains of political wisdom what circumstances, conditions and principles warrant bolting the party ticket by scratching one of the party nominees; and what, if any, other facts, warrant a member of the party in spending money to defeat a party nominee.

If Mr. Gear is too busy to devote any time to the question, perhaps Judge Humphreys can spare enough time from the judicial duties of fining juries and clerks and proving in his paper that the judges of the Supreme Court ought to be sent to jail, to explain the mystery.

This community is young and unsophisticated, and needs to be educated in the fine points of American politics by those who know all about it. When a man may honorably and properly bolt his party ticket or when he may scratch it, and when he may not, are practical questions which will arise at every election, and now that there are concrete object lessons with which to illustrate the subject, is the time when wisdom will sink the deepest.

We all know that scratching and bolting are heinous sins when committed by a mugwump; now let us know when and why they become a virtue when committed by a thoroughbred Republican.

JUDGE HARTWELL'S STATEMENT.

The miserable slander that President Dole sent Judge Hartwell to Washington last winter to lobby for his appointment as governor, has been believed by no one, and the only effect of its continuous reiteration by the little clique which banked on Sewall's appointment, has been to demonstrate to the community their unfitness to control even a second rate afternoon paper, much less a government, by showing them to be narrow-minded and desperately untruthful.

If ever there was an instance in which the office sought the man, and in which the man refused to lift a finger to forward his own candidacy, that instance was the appointment of Sanford B. Dole as Governor of Hawaii. It is beyond comprehension, how men with a full knowledge of Mr. Dole's dignified, unselfish character, and of his high ideals of the duties of a public official, can find it in their hearts to malice and hound him, month in and month out.

It is well, however, for historical purposes, to have Judge Hartwell's statement, published elsewhere, on record.

The absolute necessity of having some representative of Hawaii at Washington, when the fundamental act which was to fix Hawaii's status for years to come was under consideration, was so manifest that it would seem as though the plain statement of the case were a sufficient explanation of why Mr. Hartwell was sent to Washington. There will never again be a time when such momentous questions, of such vital interest to Hawaii, will be before Congress. Would it not have been supreme folly, and would not the Government have been plainly derelict in its duty, if the matter had been left to drift, without some one to inform, explain and suggest? But no-all this had to be ignored—and a miserable pretense concocted that this was a private lobbying expedition. Bah! It is humiliating to think that living, nineteenth century Americans can be so narrow-minded and warped.

And these men are the ones who are now proclaiming themselves as the would-be re-organizers and saviors of the Republican party!

Hawaii is one of a few places in the world inhabited by white people that does not know or is not able to find out the results of the Presidential election. Every part of the United States, including the West and East Indies possessions, barring only Hawaii and Tutuila, have been in touch with the news for more than a week. We shall have to wait until the 17th for data about the returns of the 8th. It is of such times that Hawaii realizes its most strenuous fashion, the need of a cable to the Coast.

"FIRING THE MISSIONARIES."

The anti-missionary program which Mr. Farrington who sadly left to die has an ancient and needless smell. For over seventy-five years structures have turned up on this beach with the Great as Farrington puts it, to give the men of conscience and responsibility whom people without such sense of character are most apt to find as "missionaries." Unfortunately these adventurers have failed and most of them have had an unhappy ending for their public careers.

One of the pioneers in the anti-missionary element, a man named Charlton, was a Conduit here in 1824-5. He took offence at the new laws to restrict drunkenness and the social evil and put himself at the head of a faction which for a time, caused the missionaries and the native government which they maintained, some annoyance and embarrassment. In the resulting controversy, however, decent citizens held their ground. Charlton was finally brought to terms as a disturber of the peace by the capture of an American man-of-war who in a subsequent report of his inquiry about the missionaries wrote that "not one jot or tittle, not one iota, derogatory to their character as men or as ministers of the gospel of the strictest order, could be made to appear against the missionaries by the united efforts of all who conspired against them."

In 1851 malibinis from California began a campaign against the so-called "missionary" cabinet of that year, holding it responsible for the spread of the smallpox, but they achieved nothing except the supersession of one "missionary" minister whom they did not like by another towards whom they felt no more favorably, and who, with his colleagues, kept the government running in the safe old way.

The reign of Kalakaua witnessed the intrigues of one great radical politician and several small ones to overthrow the influence of the conservative white party in the affairs of Hawaii—Walter Murray Gibson, Cesar Caesar Moreno and Volney and Clarence Ashford. Gibson's career was remarkable and, for a time, it threatened to dominate the politics of these Islands during the lifetime of the man. Gibson believed, as Moreno did, that the "missionaries" were men to endure rather than to fight. How gravely he mistook their character the events of ten or more years ago attest. The ex-Mormon leader and the evil genius of Kalakaua went easily into power and grew bolder with practice, finally developing a policy of extravagance and fantastic adventure which strained the patience of responsible men to the breaking point. The "missionaries" assembled, one blow was struck and the Gibsonian idol came down like the image with the brazen cheek and the feet of clay. Moreno's reign lasted but three days and it was brought to grief under a dangling noose. The Ashfords then tried their hands but the only imprint they ever made on the history of Hawaii was caused by their downfall.

Viewing the fate of the politicians and factions that have in turn butted their heads against the rock of Hawaiian conservatism we can afford to smile at the threats of the little flock of job-chasers whose tale-bearer and handy chaffioner is the editor of the Bulletin. The comic aspect of the thing is increased by the fact that, but a few short weeks ago, they were all on their knees to the "missionaries" begging for the money to run a campaign and agreeing to throw a Jonah overboard if they could get it. Even Sewall went around with cap in hand pleading for the money with which he hoped to bid for personal favor at Washington—got it and then left the party of which he is supposed to be the official head to its fate. It was "Good Tide, Good Tide" to the "missionary" then; it is "fire the missionary," now that the money has been spent and the job-chasers are unhappy.

It will be a rare show when these peanut politicians bring their pop-guns and toy swords to the firing line and attempt to do what Walter Murray Gibson with his massed artillery failed to achieve. It will be a joke to see them range up to be counted, as they were once counted on an uproarious political evening in the Drill Shed. And it will be funnier yet when the non-descript collection of "flers" hoist the white flag as usual and wig-wag this message: "If you'll let us have a campaign fund we'll knife any one on our side you don't like."

"KNIFING" THE PARTY.

The following appeared in yesterday's Republican:

Knowing that the cause of the Republican defeat was mainly due to its actions and those it represents, the Advertiser now boldly lets about it by declaring, "The Republican says that the Republicans were defeated because the Gear combination bolted and refused to vote the straight ticket." The Republican never said anything of the kind and the Advertiser knows it, and furthermore the Advertiser knew it was stating a distinct lie when it printed the words quoted

Well, neighbor, let's see about this:

On November 8th, the morning after election, the "Republican" editorially assigned, among other causes of the partial Republican defeat, the reason that the missionaries had dictated the nominations. "Such action could have but one result. It alienated nearly all of the best and most effective party workers. They were either coldly indifferent or openly hostile to the ticket nominated with one or two exceptions."

On November 9th it said:

"The defeat of Mr. Henry Waterhouse * * * is but natural when the political considerations are taken into account. The Republicans of the Fourth Representative District, in the party primaries last September, declared against the nomination of Mr. Waterhouse for senator. A. V. Gear was the choice of the Republicans of the Fourth District as one of the Republican candidates for the senate * * * But of course this made no difference to the party wreckers and they proposed to thrust his (Waterhouse) candidacy down the throats of the voters regardless of whether they wanted it or not. Now note the result. Mr. Waterhouse is the worst beaten man on the ticket. * * * The resentment against the methods with which Mr. Waterhouse's nomination was secured, told at the polls. The silent opposition to him was not so much an opposition to Mr. Waterhouse personally as to the infamous methods which forced his name upon the ticket." * * *

Now for a bit of analysis:

First we are told that "all of the best and most effective party workers" were "alienated," and "coldly indifferent" or "openly hostile" to the ticket nominated, "with one or two exceptions."

Who were these "alienated," "indifferent" and "openly hostile" party workers? Certainly not the "missionaries," for we are told that they had dictated the ticket. Certainly not the supporters of Waterhouse, for the indifference and other kinds of enumerated hostility were directed against him. By process of elimination, who is there left but the supporters of A. V. Gear, for we are told that he was their first and only love, and his failure to get the nomination caused "silent opposition," "resentment," "alienation," "cold indifference," "open hostility," besides other vaguely hinted at but uncatalogued evidences of mental pain usually conducive to what the "regular" dyed in the wool politician calls "knifing" a candidate or a party.

The plain English of both editorials is that the Gear supporters defeated Waterhouse. Moreover it is the truth; but the fat-witted Republican was so anxious to damn the "missionaries" that it did not at first perceive that it was giving Gear's treachery away. Now that it realizes its blunder it is trying to bluff out of it. It will be in order now for the Humphreys' end of the war to deny that Humphreys, the apostle of straight party voting, scratched the Republican ticket him self.

We shall also expect to hear that while the Gear end of the combination was spending money to defeat Waterhouse, it was being done solely in the interest of harmony and party success. Or perhaps there is a more charitable explanation. Doubtless when Judge Humphreys' paper published a double column article with lurid headlines violently attacking the Republican Territorial administration, on the day before election, it was done in the belief that the paper's character for faking was so well established that no one would believe its fantastic yarn, but would, on the contrary, draw the conclusion that the administration was all right.

Again, when, after Waterhouse was nominated, Gear was hiring men to carry petitions around asking that Waterhouse be put off the ticket and Gear's name substituted therefor, he was doing so in the consciousness and belief that enthusiasm for Waterhouse would be stimulated, by such course, and to demonstrate thereby that he, Gear, was consumed by devotion to the party interests to such an extent that he was willing to pay for the privilege of sacrificing himself on the party altar.

Both of these explanations are plausible, and the Advertiser is willing to publish, free of charge, apologies from both Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Gear, to their party associates, or having "knifed" the party organization in its very first campaign.

If French Canadians can work in Hawaiian cane fields the average American can farm hand can do so. We still believe that several thousand men might be had for the Hawaiian labor market from the ranks of the 35,000 young soldiers now serving in the Philippines, whom the law requires to be disbanded next July. These stalwart youths come as a rule, from agricultural districts, they are now working in a hotter climate than this for \$15 per month and found and most of them have probably, by this time, come under the spell of the tropics. If the United States Government, which has contracted to return them, at the expiration of their terms of service, to the place of enlistment, would agree to land such of them here as might be induced to do field work, paying them in cash an amount equivalent to the cost of transporting them from here to the embarkment depot, the way ought to be easy to get plenty of white labor.

French Canadians, Italians, Gibraltarians and the like may be better than no one at all, but American white labor for American communities is far and away the most strenuous fashion, the need of a cable to the Coast.

INDEPENDENTS AND DEMOCRATS.

The rumored fusion of the Independents and the Democrats is a sound move for both parties, from their own standpoint, and will in the end be for the benefit of the Territory as a whole.

It is a good move for the Democrats, because up to date, their party doctored have taken such a slight hold upon Hawaiian voters that at the last election their entire ticket was piled up in a heap outside of the walls, leaving none to tell the tale. It is all right to do the martyr act and die in the wilderness for the sake of glory, if you must, but there is much more profit and satisfaction in electing a man and capturing an office once in a while.

It is sound politics for the Independents for several reasons. In the first place there is little room in American politics for third parties. Third parties as a rule represent the fad of a few, or some principle which is being pressed to the front prematurely. The Independent party in Hawaii represents neither fad nor principle. It is a temporary aggregation, brought together by a temporary issue—that of race prejudice—based on false premises, and artificially stimulated by "whoop-her-up" campaign. Denouncing all hoaxes, snakes and cockroaches, and drawing a color line against the whites has been successful at this first campaign, by a narrow majority; but such thin material as this is not enough to form a foundation for a permanent party, and it will scarcely last through to the next election. Hate and revenge are not lasting qualities among Hawaiian voters, and unless the Independents amalgamate with some other party or adopt some principles other than pawing and mauling over the bones of dead issues, they will die of the dry rot.

The amalgamation will be of advantage to the Republican party, because it will hasten as well as exemplify the removal from local politics of the race issue, an issue which is directed more against the Republican than against the Democratic party.

It will be most advantageous to the Republican party, however, by clearing the field of rubbish and bringing directly, face to face, the principles of the two parties. If the Republican organization remains in the hands of conservative men, seeking the general good, and not trying to establish a clique to dictate to the remainder of the party, it need have little to fear in a free field and a fair contest with the doctrines of Democracy. The fortunes and interests of Hawaii are so bound up with those of the Republican party, that the party can look forward with confidence to the day when election will turn on reason and principles of government and not on prejudice and ignorance.

In the interest of Hawaii, let the fusion of the Democrats and the Independents take place.

A PROBLEM FOR ANTI-MISSIONARIES.

It may be of interest to the missionary haters to figure out how it happens that the only Republican Senator from Hawaii, John D. Paris, is a "missionary's son; that the only Republican Senator from Maui, H. P. Baldwin, is of the same accused breed; that the only Republican Representative from Maui, C. H. Dickey is a missionary's son-in-law; that one of the two white Republican Senators elected on Oahu, Geo. R. Carter, is a missionary's grandson, and one of the most prominent of the anti-machine men; and that the only white man elected on Kauai, S. W. Wilcox, is the son of a missionary.

Only one man connected with a mission family, who was a candidate for election, Henry Waterhouse, was defeated.

He was a candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket on Oahu, and received 1671 votes. This vote is 362 higher than the highest vote secured by the Democrats, viz.: 1309 for J. O. Carter. It is 1097 votes more than were received by Liliakalani, the tail-end of the Democratic ticket. It is only 322 less than the highest vote for the Independent ticket, 1933 for Kalaupapa, and is 124 greater than the lowest on the Independent Senatorial ticket.

It does not appear, after all, that the native Hawaiian has yet been fully educated up to his privileges; for, as native Hawaiian voters are in an overwhelming majority in every one of these districts, it is evident that the poor deluded kanakas cast a heavy vote for the blanket-blank missionaries. Their dear friends Humphreys, Gear and Company should see to this.

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The work generally has been successfully completed since the inception of the plantation, during a period of fourteen or fifteen months, and during the labor troubles, must be seen to be fully appreciated, and is a marvel of well-organized and enterprising ability. Taking into consideration the large area of good cane land, and the economic features of the place, it is apparent that Oahu will be one of the largest, if not in the van, of the large plantations of the Islands, not only in output but in profitable returns.

A visit to this property will well repay those interested in this industry.

W. G. TAYLOR.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jas. S. Zaoba, Genoa, Neb. Erupptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and easily cathartie to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FACTS ABOUT OLAA PLANTATION

The following is a report by W. G. Taylor on Oahu Plantation:

At the request of acquaintances and friends who desire my opinion of the present status and future prospects of the plantation of the Oahu Sugar Company, I subscribe my name to the following, an account of a careful inspection of the place.

LAND.—The company owns in fee simple 15,000 acres of first-class sugar lands, and in addition 4,000 acres equally good, under a forty-years lease; in all about 19,000 acres. In addition to this there are several thousand acres, owned by others, well adapted to the growth of cane, and tributary to the company's business and management. About 1,000 acres of this land is planted and under contract to the company, will be ground at their mill.

ROADS.—There are forty miles of good roads traversing the plantation. This includes the Government road and fourteen miles of equally good roads constructed by the company, a boon alike to the sightseer and to those who carry on the outside work of the place.

PLANT CANE.—I visited the various fields which have been planted and find that the cane looks extremely well. The present crop, which will be ground as soon as the mill is completed, comprises 4,623 acres. In addition to this there are 1,000 acres of cane on outside lands, which will also be handled at the company's mill.

WATER.—An abundant supply for irrigating the cane in the mill has been developed, showing a flow of 15,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours during the dry season for a period of twenty years.

FLUMES.—A system of flumes will be ready by the time the mill is completed and will comprise in all thirteen miles of water flume and thirty-six miles of plantation flumes.

SUGAR WORKS.—A large mill is now being built, with all modern appliances, and of sufficient capacity for all future needs. It is well located on the line of the railroad from Hilo, and will be completed by the time the present crop is ready to harvest.

BUILDINGS.—The houses, stables and other buildings on the plantation are improvements of the first order. A new and commodious office is under way, and will be completed in a few weeks. It is located near the mill and railroad, and supplied with a fireproof vault, suitable for the manager, engineers, and bookkeepers,

WORK FOR HAYWOOD

Chamber of Commerce
At Washington.

HE WILL REPRESENT IT

Planters' Association Commissioner
To Assist Local Merchants
Also.

William Haywood, special representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at Washington, has also been selected for similar service by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. The latter organization will share the expense of retaining Mr. Haywood at Washington.

The matter was brought up by Mr. Schaefer yesterday at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, who mentioned the appointment of Mr. Haywood by the Planters' Association, suggesting it might be well for the chamber to have him look after its affairs at Washington. Upon motion of J. B. Atherton, seconded by W. M. Giffard, Mr. Haywood was unanimously appointed as the Chamber of Commerce's representative.

His work will be to watch whatever business the chamber may be interested in at Washington, or any matter in which the business community's welfare is concerned. Shipping matters will also come in for a share of his attention.

The chamber met in the forenoon to discuss several matters of importance. The meeting was called by Secretary James G. Spencer. Bad telephone service compelled the meeting to be opened almost an hour after it was scheduled to commence work.

The secretary had to abandon the use of the telephone in reminding the Chamber of Commerce members of the meeting, and went from office to office to inform them.

W. F. Allen, president, called the meeting to order. There were present F. A. Schaefer, T. Rain Wauker, J. B. Atherton, R. F. Lange, H. A. Isenberg, H. E. Wauke, Robert Lewers, W. M. Giffard and C. M. Cooke.

The name of D. R. Isenberg was presented for membership.

Secretary Spencer then read the following acknowledgment of the gift of the Chamber of Commerce to the Galveston flood sufferers, which has already appeared in the Advertiser:

"Executive Office, State of Texas, Austin, October 13, 1899.

"Gentlemen—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, advising him of the transmission to him of three thousand three hundred dollars, being a contribution of the merchants of Honolulu for the relief of the storm sufferers on the Texas coast, and to express his sincere thanks for this generous donation, and to assure you that the beneficiaries of the same will ever gratefully remember this liberal action on their part. Yours very truly,

"N. A. CRAVENS,
"Private Secretary.

"To Messrs. Jos. B. Atherton, Paul Isenberg and Robert Lewers, committee, etc."

Correspondence between High Sheriff Brown and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless was reported on the congestion of traffic on certain streets leading to the waterfront. Correspondence between the chamber and various railway systems, acknowledgments from the latter to thanks sent by the Chamber of Commerce for courtesies extended Hawaii at the Omaha Exposition were also read. A balance of \$73 left over from the subscriptions to the Omaha Exposition fund was reported and ordered turned into the general treasury fund.

WHY THE CABLE IS NOT BEGUN

Mystery Surrounding Dealings in Connection With it
Deepens.

The mystery which is permitted to surround all the dealings in connection with the proposed Pacific Cable service seems to be deepening, notwithstanding all the attempts to unravel it. The last reports of the Board, which were to keep a secret, has in part leaked out, says the Melbourne Age, and the most important point is the conclusion arrived at the effect that unless the "joint purse" system was adopted so as to include the Eastern Extension Company's business the cable would be a financial failure. This taken in connection with the statement made in writing by Lord Selborne on the subject on behalf of Mr. Chamberlain, in July, 1899, is of importance.

In clause 29 of the despatch referred to, indicating the intention of the British Government in connecting with the proposed Pacific cable, the following occurs: "There is no intention of working the cable on other than commercial line and at remunerative rates."

To ensure the latter, it is now known that the "joint purse" is a necessity, and hence, unless the Eastern Extension Company will join the prospects of obtaining an early completion of the Pacific cable and a consequent reduction of rates can only be regarded as remote. As a fact, it is well known that the Eastern Company has finally decided to have nothing to do with the "joint purse" proposal, though doubtless private negotiations are still being attempted to bring this about.

DAY OF THE WINDJAMMER NOT SHORTENED BY STEAM

America Astonishes the World With New Fashions In
The Biggest Sailing Vessels Ever
Set Afloat.

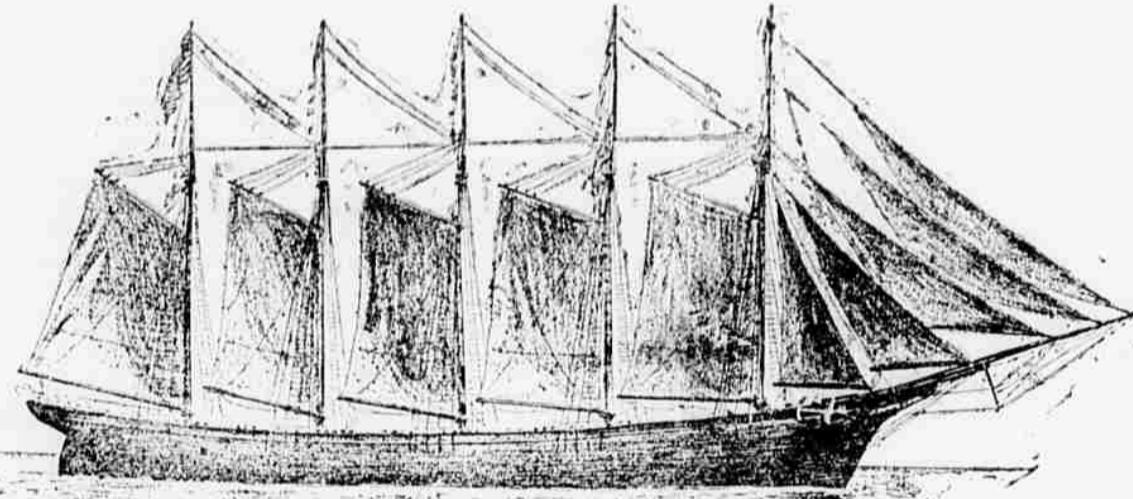
Based on the conclusion on the development of the past few years there is nothing extravagant in the prediction that American sailing vessels will once have fully regained their supremacy among the world's wind-propelled craft, says the Scientific American. Statistics show, to be sure, that the decrease of American sail tonnage has been, during the past few years, proportionately as great as that of other maritime nations, but this is due almost solely to the passing from existence of old wooden hulls, which are now arriving at the termination of their period of usefulness in great numbers. The other side of the picture is vastly different. The problems presented by high-priced fuel and other conditions have proved that there is yet a field of work for the sailing vessel, and five and six-masted wooden schooners and steel sailing vessels are being constructed to meet the new requirements, and doubtless to prove in their way

ARTHUR SEWALL AND COMPANY.

The steel sailing ships have all been built by the firm of Arthur Sewall & Company, of Bath. The Sewall yard was first established in the first quarter

of 1898. She has a neat well planed each of her four masts is 100 feet or over above the main deck. The lower masts and topmasts are of steel in one length. Some of the spars are also of steel, including the three lower yards on each mast. The vessel cost over \$150,000 and is sailed by a captain four mates, engineer, sail maker, cook, steward, twenty seamen and eight boys—thirty-seven men in all.

The Edward Sewall, the fourth and last of the steel ships to be turned out up to date by the Sewalls, is only slightly larger than the ship Arthur Sewall, just described, but is thus entitled to rank as the largest steel sailing vessel ever built in America. She also is shipshape rigged and is 255 feet in length, 45 feet beam, 28 feet depth and 22 feet draught. She is a two-decked vessel with poop and forecastle and two deck houses for the crew and decky boiler. Her lower mast and topmasts are of steel, each in one piece, and measure 110 feet above deck. The vessel carries a total of thirty-four sails and cost over \$160,000.



FIVE-MASTED SCHOONER HELEN MARTIN. LENGTH, 281 FEET 6 INCHES; BEAM, 44 FEET 8 INCHES; DEPTH, 20 FEET 9 INCHES; TONNAGE, 2,265.

quite as successful and profitable as their predecessors.

These new vessels are considerably larger than the clipper ships with which American shipbuilders started the shipping world about the middle of the century. In fact, most of the steel sailing vessels now being turned out at Bath, Me.—long famous as the home of the clipper ship—are in excess of 350 feet in length, whereas the "Great Republic," the largest of the old clipper ships, was but 325 feet long and carried but 4,000 tons as against 5,000 tons, which is the average capacity of the new vessels. The sailing vessels of recent construction, both wood and steel, have made some wonderful speed records and have easily discounted the performance of that one-time pride of the shipbuilders, the "Red Jacket," which sailed from New York to Melbourne, 12,720 miles, in 60½ days, or the "Sovereign of the Seas," which covered 5,391 miles in 22 days.

FIRST AMERICAN IRON SHIP.

It must not be supposed that the sailing vessel of steel construction, or rather metal construction, is an absolute innovation. Early in 1883 there was launched at the shipyard of John Roach, at Chester, Pa., the "Tillie E. Starbuck," a full rigged iron ship, the first metal sailing ship built in the United States and one of the first turned out anywhere in the world. The "Starbuck" was also the first sailing vessel in the world to carry metal masts. She was 273 feet in length, 42 feet beam, and 26 feet of hold. She was of somewhat over 2,600 tons burden and cost \$150,000. The seaworthiness of the iron sailing ship was early proved by the behavior of the "Starbuck" in a terrific gale around the Falkland Islands, when her iron masts neither broke nor stranded, and the general efficiency of this class of craft is attested by the fact that the vessel in question is to-day trading around the world.

As to whether the lately renewed activity in the construction of sailing vessels is to be permanent or temporary there is a wide divergence of opinion, even among men in the shipping world, and consequently it is equally uncertain whether the steady decrease in the sail tonnage owned in the United States can be stemmed.

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.

The full meaning of the discovery of new usefulness for sailing vessels is no wise better attested than by a glance at the condition of the shipbuilding industry on the coast of Maine—long the center of this branch of the industry. Shipyards which had been closed for years have been reopened during the past twenty-four months and other plants have been improved in equipment and materially enlarged.

In 1899 there were completed in Maine yards vessels aggregating almost 25,000 tons burden, but the industry gradually declined until in 1907 the total output was but 6,000 tons. In 1898, however, the revival set in and the year closed with a showing of almost 20,000 tons. The total passed the 30,000 ton mark for the calendar year 1899 and during that year the port of Bath alone turned out almost 16,000 tons.

Indeed, the port of Bath has, since the renewal of activity, regained the first rank among the shipbuilding cen-

ters of this century, and since the launching of the brig "Diana" in 1823 more than a hundred vessels have been turned out. About six years ago the Sewall yard was transformed to a plant for building steel ships, and the "Dirigo," the first vessel of this class which they completed, bore the distinction of being the first steel sailing vessel ever built in America. The steel for this initial vessel was imported from Glasgow, but the material for the later vessels has been secured in America. The "Dirigo" has already made some remarkably speed voyages.

The steel sailing ships "Eskine M. Phelps," "Arthur Sewall," and "Edward Sewall," which followed the "Dirigo" from the yard of Sewall & Company, are each upward of 3,000 net tons burden. In general design all three are practical duplicates. The "Arthur Sewall" may be taken as a fair example.

She is 354 feet in length over all, 45 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold.

When loaded she draws about 22½ feet of water. The whole construction of the vessel is strong and rigid, and she will fully meet the requirements of any of the classification societies. She is a two-decked vessel, and both the lower and main decks are continuous, extending throughout the entire length of the vessel. The main deck is plated throughout, and the lower deck for about 200 feet amidships.

Two commodious steel deck houses are provided. One is 46 feet in length

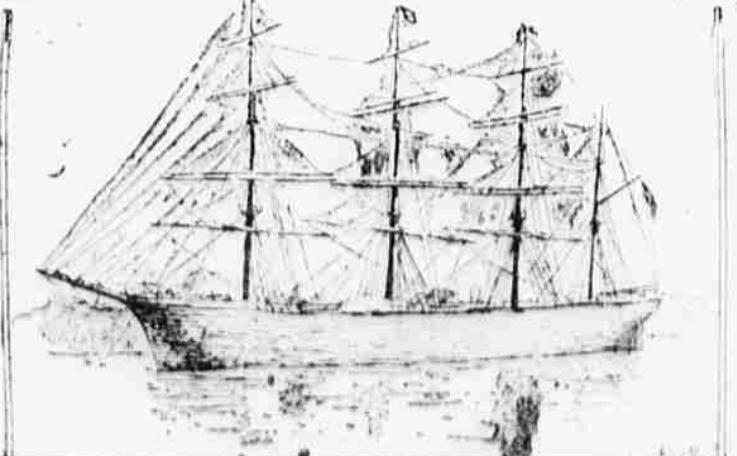
and the other 28 feet, whereas each ed at Camden, Me., is 315 feet 10

feet wide of 18 feet. In the former length, 44 feet beam and 21½ feet

which is located forward, are the depth. The spread of canvas aggregates 16,000 yards, and the vessel will carry 1,000 tons of coal on a draught of 22 feet.

The frame of the vessel is Virginia oak, and the planking inside and out of Georgia pine. There are five Oregon pine masts, each 117 feet long. The diameter of the foremast is 29 inches, while each of the other four masts is 28 inches in diameter.

The vessel is lighted throughout with electricity and heated by steam, and has all the latest improved equipments including steam steering gear and bathroons. The pump deck allows for all another house, with an accommodation for several passengers. The Arthur Sewall will carry 1,000 tons dead weight on the draught above



EDWARD SEWALL—LARGEST STEEL SAILING SHIP BUILT IN AMERICA.

and the other 28 feet, whereas each ed at Camden, Me., is 315 feet 10 feet wide of 18 feet. In the former length, 44 feet beam and 21½ feet which is located forward, are the depth. The spread of canvas aggregates 16,000 yards, and the vessel will carry 1,000 tons of coal on a draught of 22 feet.

The five-masted had recently been completed on Captain Crowley opened negotiations with Mr. Dean for the construction of a six-masted schooner, and work on this monster craft was commenced in the autumn of 1899. The vessel, which will cost when completed \$150,000 and will have a capacity for carrying 2,000 tons of cargo, will be ready to enter service late in the summer of 1900. The large schooner is 285 feet in length, 45 feet beam, 28 feet depth of hold, and will draw 23 feet of water when loaded. Her lower masts of Oregon pine are each 116 feet long, and her topmasts are each 28 feet in length. Wind rigging will be used exclusively, and four commodious houses are provided on deck. The pumps of the vessel are capable of throwing 1,000 gallons of water per minute, and the chains and anchors are exactly the same size as those used on the new battleship Kezar.

THE CHESAPEAKE

Perhaps the subject of the new era dawning for American sailing craft should not be dismissed without a word regarding the increased attention which the Navy Department is devoting to training ships. The remodeling of the Hartford has lately attracted considerable attention, but of far greater moment is the new training ship Chesapeake, lately completed at the yard of the Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Me. The Chesapeake is the first sheathed vessel built in this country, and the only sailing vessel which has been built for the United States Navy since the sixties. The ship, which is fully rigged and is 225 feet in length, 37 feet beam, has three decks and 16½ feet draught and 1,250 tons displacement. She will spread 20,000 square feet of canvas.

FIXING PUNCHBOWL

Streets on the Slopes Being Repaired
By Territory.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless states that the Street Department is repairing the streets along the Punchbowl slopes in a systematic manner and that the streets which have been complained of the most—Kinai, Punchbowl and Miller—will receive attention.

The men are now working up School street and will come into Kinai street shortly, thence down Miller street, and make them passable for stormy days.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so bad have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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A large stock of

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CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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HONOLULU,

MAIL ADDRESS:
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P. O. Box 100, HONOLULU

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In price is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The master of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the best hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

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Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

SEND TO THE White House<br

HAWAII AS IT IS NOW

What Philadelphian Says About Islands.

PRAISES OUR INSTITUTIONS

Climate Described as Delightful and the Push of the People Noted.

The following is from the Philadelphia Record and is written by the paper's special correspondent who was here until recently:

HONOLULU, Oct. 11.—"There is no municipal government in Honolulu and never has been," said Governor Sanford B. Dole, "but in all probability municipal corporations will be granted in the near future by the Territorial Legislature. The citizens of Honolulu are already considering this matter, and studying the question—discussing it publicly, and seeking to form public opinion in the direction of this possible municipal system. This system will be so framed that it will provide for not only the cities, but the towns and villages as well."

UP-TO-DATE IN MANY THINGS.

"While we have not the municipal form of government we have the conditions and many of the modern equipments—indeed, in many things we are right up to date. During the last two years we have expended about \$20,000 on public grounds, most of which has been within the capital city; over \$62,000 for a well-equipped fire department; \$81,000 for maintaining water works systems in Honolulu, Waikiki, Kahuil, Hilo, Laupahoehoe, and Koloa; more than \$61,000 for roads, bridges and public works in general; and about \$20,000 for maintaining two electric light plants."

"Our public health department is one of the best equipped and administered in the world. This, as you probably are aware, is due to the large number of lepers which we have to care for. Just for one item of segregation, support and treatment of lepers there was appropriated \$180,000 for the last two years, while, for the maintenance of the balance of the department, more than \$300,000 more was provided."

EDUCATION'S GREAT WORK.

"One of the prides of our island home is our public school system. The sum of \$620,000 was appropriated for the department of public instruction for the past two years. Education has wrought a great work among these simple island people. One of the early missionaries was instrumental in starting a public school which was the beginning of our present perfected system."

"When the Sandwich Islands Mission commenced its operation in 1820, nothing like education was known in the islands. The vernacular tongue had not even been reduced to a written language. At the present time it is rare to find a native Hawaiian who cannot read and write his native language. And there is a rapid change going on, but without retrogression. It consists of a rapid advance towards an equally universal command of English by the native people."

"Fully 20,000 pupils were enrolled in the public schools of the islands for the last fiscal or school year, of which about 7000 were native Hawaiians, 4900 Portuguese, 3000 part Hawaiian and the balance was made up of Chinese, Japanese, Americans, Germans, British, Scandinavian, and a few other foreigners. The average annual salaries of men are \$745.50; of women, \$551.80; of all teachers, \$631.80."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

"Education is compulsory as to schools in general, and, with one or two exceptions, is free as to public schools. The law requires that every child from 5 to 15 years of age, inclusive, shall attend either a public or a private school taught in English. Special police, called 'truant officers,' are appointed in every district, to enforce the compulsory attendance clause. When schools were first started as State institutions, they were taught in the Hawaiian language. English was introduced as the foreign population increased. When, in the course of time, the better classes of Hawaiians manifested a desire for English instruction, English schools were instituted in localities upon the request of a certain number of the residents. Aid from the public treasury to sectarian schools is prohibited. Select schools, where tuition fees are charged, are permitted in the State system, and, as a matter of fact, exist in a group centering in the Honolulu High School."

HONOLULU A JOY OF THE EARTH.

"Honolulu is not only the capital, but the commercial metropolis of Hawaii. It is beautiful for situation, and, ever since overtaken by civilization, has been steadily advancing toward being the joy of the whole earth." A large portion of the area within the city limits is on rather low land, and includes the business quarter and a considerable portion of the residential district.

"There are one hundred and fifty miles of street within the city limits, which are under the supervision of a competent road supervisor. The streets are of an average width of 60 feet, and for the most part made of macadam or telford. It is enough to say, with regard to the character of the streets, that there are few stretches of them whereupon bicycle riding is not agreeable."

THE TROLLEY IS COMING.

"Through street construction has fairly kept pace with rapid expansion of the built-up bounds of the city for the past ten or twelve years. In the older portions of the town the streets are narrow, and in places crooked, but in the newer parts they are laid off mostly at right angles, exceptions being in hilly sections. We have had horse cars for over ten years, which have just been superseded by the electric trolley."

"There are several public squares, the principal ones being Theaster square, named after Admiral Thomas of the British navy, who restored the Hawaiian flag to that spot in 1843. Emma square, after the late Queen Emma. Makiki, reservation ground, which is a reservation for field sports and a few other squares, which are merely open spots. Concerts are given regularly in the public squares."

IMPETUS TO HOME BUILDING.

"Within the short range of memory the residence quarters of Honolulu were confined almost exclusively to the lower portions of the city. Latterly little families and the better class of Hawaiians have been pushing their way back to the slopes of Punchbowl. Eight or ten years ago two things occurred to give an immense impetus to home building by landholders. One was the laying out of building lots on government lands by the engineers and sold them by public auction. The other was the starting of a building and loan association by a number of enterprising young men, most of them living upon moderate salaries and weeks' or even day's wages."

"These two factors have completely revolutionized the aspect of Honolulu as viewed from both mountain and sea. They have also upset the proportion between landlords and tenants. It might be safe to say that there are a hundred and fifty independent home-owners in Honolulu today where there were not more than ten a dozen years ago.

GREAT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"The public buildings are as numerous as will be found in any one of its size in the States, the most imposing of which is the Executive building completed in 1887 at an expense of \$340,000. We have hospitals, public libraries, churches, an opera house, Masonic temple, besides the other public buildings so common to the modern city."

"Next in importance to the capital is the town of Hilo, commonly called 'the ambitious city.' It has elements that assure its increasing greatness in the future. It has a population of about 12,000. Its streets are lighted by electricity. It has a library and reading room, a volunteer fire department, paid police force, and efficient water works system, newspapers, fraternal societies, improvements, associations and a telephone exchange, having connection with all parts of the Island."

REVOLUTIONARY ROAD BUILDING.

"Road extension on the Islands within a few years past, has wrought revolutionary changes in methods of communication and transportation. Mark Twain's inglorious tales of spleen and woe about his hiring of horses when he was here in the sixties, would, if written today, be fiction uncontaminated with truth. For, although the saddle is the only recourse for a limited range of adventurous exploration, there is available, at every starting point, a revised edition of animal from the 'Sooner' class that was Hobson's choice for the reformed pilot of the Mississippi. Then, while making the journey from one island to another, he occupied, when trying to sleep, a rude bunk in a little cabin. Now, however, he would find a comfortable stateroom in a modern steamer. So would he be able now, for the principal routes Islands, to ride in a four-wheeled coach or a brougham, carriage, with fixed and in a direct fare, instead of having to haggle with an uncomfortable brougham for a four-wheeler and bunch of horses to rack him from place to place."

IT WAS NOT HIS FAULT.

The man who sits down to his supper and refuses to eat it is not likely to rise in the esteem of his wife or of his cook. Excellent cooks have thrown up their situations, and gone off in a huff simply because the master of the house has casually remarked that there was a trifle too much salt in the soup.

Nevertheless, Mr. John Bennett, according to his own story, failed to get any satisfaction out of his meals for several years. Yet nobody complained of him, because it was not his fault. He would not have dredged the coming of a meal time, as he actually did dread it, had he possessed the power to choose his own feelings.

But alas! a deaf man may love music, or a blind one long vainly for the sight of remembered colors.

"From 1884 to 1888," said Mr. Bennett, "I was a helpless victim of that tormenting and incorigible complaint—indigestion. How it came on me at the outset I cannot say. It is like waking up in the night and finding a thief in your house. How he got in you may never exactly discover—not even by the aid of the police."

"What I do know is, that it annihilated my appetite and spoiled my comfort. The little I did worry down often came up again—undigested, and consequently of no advantage to me."

"In fact, I dreaded the coming of meal time and wished it were possible to get along without eating. But this is the horror of chronic dyspepsia—that one must eat in order to live, and that existence under such circumstances is scarcely worth having."

"During all those years—about fifteen of them—I never knew what it was to be well. Of all the medicines I resorted to, and they comprised almost everything I heard of that had the slightest hope in it, none did me any good; that is, none went to the bottom of my trouble. Any weary and hapless dyspeptic will understand what I mean."

"Some time in 1899 (just ten years ago now), I bought a bottle of Mother Geigal's Syrup of My. Sept. Powell, the chemist here in Paddington. He has been long in business in this place, and can be trusted to recommend only what is good in his line."

"I need only add that the result of my using this medicine was far beyond my hopes or dreams. Before I had finished the first bottle I was better, and after taking the syrup a few weeks longer I was cured. Yes, and really cured, for never since then has a sign of my old trouble shown itself."

"What I think of Mother Geigal's Syrup may be inferred."—John Bennett, 129 George Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 10th, 1899.

STOCKS ARE GOING UP

Reactionary Market After the Election.

ALL BROKERS ARE BUSY

Anticipation of a McKinley Victory

Also Helps the Upward Tendency.

The stock market is booming. Since the election stocks are climbing upward and the brokers have their hands full.

The cause for this strong tone may be considered merely a reaction from a dead market prior to the election and the fear that an irresponsible legislature would be elected, which would create laws inimical to the financial interests of the Islands.

The Independent compose the majority of the Legislature, but it is generally conceded they are in the main good men who can be relied upon to do nothing rash. The election of seven Republican senators from the entire Island group will sustain the Governor's veto to any undesirable legislation that might creep in. This reasoning has been general in financial circles.

Everybody believes the election of McKinley is a foregone conclusion and are buying up stocks on that assurance instead of waiting until after the steamer arrives next Saturday with the news of the results of the Presidential election. It is stated positively that after the news is received stocks will go up with a jump.

The brokers have big orders for stocks. The only stock that has not had any remarkable jump is Ookala which is still strong at 15 bid.

Among the stocks to take the rise in the market are Ewa from 27 to sales at 27½, and now held at 28½; Oahu from 14½ to sales at 15½, the stock now being held at 16½; Waikiki from 11½ to a bid of 13½ for 100 shares on yesterday's exchange.

Pioneer is firm at 15½ bid, not being offered at less than 15½.

Kahuku is 23 bid and 23½ asked; Kihel is selling at 13½, fifty shares going at that figure yesterday. This is a rise of six points in the last week.

Oahu, assessable, since B. F. Dillingham's return with orders from the Coast, has jumped from 2 to 5. McBryde has also advanced 4½. The other stocks are practically not affected yet, although they are firm at present quotations.

There is a demand for Oahu Railway stock, it having advanced from 16 to 16½ during the past two or three days. The proposed payment of 1 per cent a month on the stock has run the quotation upward.

Those who have followed the daily trend of stocks for the past month or two, know that they were greatly depressed. Now the figures have gone up in the face of the fact that the banks are not loaning any money, and will probably not do so until after the taxes are all paid in to the Government. These are delinquent after tomorrow. Brokers believe the banks will commence to loosen up somewhat.

Labor prospects have a brighter aspect, and the hope for new labor, and white labor at that, will have a good effect on the market.

BRING MARKS OF BOXER'S HATRED

Quong Tsin Lands From China With an Ugly Scar on His Face.

A Chinese, who some time ago left Honolulu for the Celestial Empire, the land of his birth, returned to Honolulu yesterday on the Doric, bearing on his countenance marks of his recent experiences with the Boxers in his own country.

Quong Tsin was educated as a Christian in the Hawaiian Islands and, when he went back to his own country, tried his Christianity on his Chinese friends. The experiment didn't work, however, for the unfortunate Tsin returns to Hawaii with traces of an ugly scarlet cut extending from the top of his hair to the dimple in the middle of his chin.

Tsin is at present on Quarantine Island with a number of other Orientals who arrived on the Doric. He explained that while visiting relatives near Peking he was engaged in a fight with the Boxers and that he received the sword-cut while helping to defend his Christian friends.

THE JUDGE WOULD HAVE STAYED.

Before a Salt Lake Justice of the peace a young man was tried on a charge of gambling. The evidence was conclusive and a fine was imposed and paid. The court then adjourned, but the defendant stopped behind. He said to the Judge, "I want to tell you how this happened. The court told us to, we didn't stop playing, he'd run us in. Well, we were playing a pack not. I had an ace, three queens and a king before this draw. I discarded the ace and king and drew another queen. There were good hands out against me, and they tried to bluff me out, and I stayed with them. Now, what I want to know is what you would have done in a case like that?"

"Stayed with them if the gallows had been in sight," cried the excited Judge. "Why, in the name of common sense, was not that evidence brought out of the trial?"—San Francisco Wires.

A GREAT MEDICINE

"I have used Chamberlain's Colchicum and Diphtheria Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. P. Phillips of Potomac, Ark. "I cured me of blistery dys. I cannot speak too highly of it. This remedy is the best I ever used. It is the panacea which it affects even to the most severe cases made it a favorite with me."

"What I think of Mother Geigal's Syrup may be inferred."—John Bennett, 129 George Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 10th, 1899.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

CUTICURA SOAP.

Millions use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children.

CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the most skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to relieve the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and sooth and refresh; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to relieve all skin diseases, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U.S.A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.
Three Second-Hand Double Drays.
Two Second-Hand Single Drays.
Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.
Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.
All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.
All kinds Second-Hand Harness.

PRICES BELOW
REASONABLE.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

Our Leaders!

COLUMBIAS, CLEVELANDS, RAMBLERS,

ALSO OTHER WHEELS \$25 AND \$35.

Oil Lamps, Gas Lamps, Bicycle Sundries

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

AGENTS.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. BACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial

Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, BISULFATE OF AMMONIA

SULFATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER,

BAIT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

GENERAL Fertilizer Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 13.

Ship, *Maria Lao*, Bremen, from San
Kona, Hawaii and Maui ports, full
cargo, 100 bags coffee, 100 bags
sugar, 27 bags butter, 4 bags tobacco,
27 bags onions, 2 bundles dried, 4 bags, 12 bags
salt, 12 packages tobacco.

Ship, *Re An Hau*, Macon, from Kauai
12 packages fruit.

Wednesday, November 14.

G. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from Yokohama, November 2.

Thursday, November 15.

Schr. Alice Kimball, from Hawaii,
G. Schr. Empress, Townsend, from Ha-
waii.

Schr. Kauai, British, from Kauai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 13.

Schr. Kinau, Clark, for Hilo and way
ports.

Schr. Helene, Christianson, for San
Francisco with sugar.

U. S. S. Solace, Winslow, for Guam and
Manila.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Na-
wiliwili, Hauhau, Ahukini, Koloa,
Eleele and Nihau.

Schr. Waimea, Green, for Anahulu.

G. Schr. Surprise, Nystrom, for Na-
wiliwili, Eleele, Koloa, Makaweli, Hanape-
pe, Waimea and Keokaha.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports
and Lahaina.

Schr. Maui, Sache, for Lahaina, Kau-
ai, Nihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu.

A. M. Wm. Gardner City, Walton, for
the Sound in ballast.

Wednesday, November 14.

Am. Schr. Charles E. Moody, Andrews,
for Puget Sound.

Schr. Concord, Mana, for Hamakua,
O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San
Francisco.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kolea,
Eleele and Hanapepe.

Schr. Rob Roy, for Molokai.

Schr. Kaukaeau, for Paauilo.

Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports.

Schr. Malolo, for Kalihiwai.

Thursday, November 15.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Fran-
cisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai, per shr. Ke Au Hou, No-
vember 13.—J. Ogiy, H. Holmes, Wm.
Kinney, W. F. Mitchell.

From Hawaii and Maui, per shr. Maui-
na Lao, November 13.—Miss W. Morroe,
R. W. Atkinson, J. N. Brown, H. Pahau,
C. McNeese, Father Ruant, Miss K. Tay-
lor, Father J. Dug, J. K. St. John, Miss
Green, Mrs. Radway and child, W. A.
Wall, Captain Hagnud, wife and child,
Father Victor, Mrs. Overend, A.

Seringueur, J. Makaihau, Mrs. Borchg-
eck, J. W. Mcchesney, C. O. W. de
Chas, Hall, W. H. Cornwell, Bishop Wil-
lis, Alexander J. Richardson, Mrs. Self,
Mrs. Nahaoleua, J. Saw, Sing Kee.

From Yokohama, per O. & S. S. Doric,
November 14.—Miss Esther Warner,
Arthur Young and Japanese servant,
Kwang Sian Taeng, Through—For San
Francisco—Miss M. Allen, M. J. Bestie,
Nester Brabham, C. Churchill, Mrs. F.
E. Fernald, Miss Eugenia Haskell, Otto
Liman, J. T. Myers, Asst. Paymaster C.
W. Penro, Wm. Reid, Lieut. K. Tanaka,
Washington, C. Leon Williams, Lieut. K.
Yamaji, I. J. N. Mrs. L. Armstrong, S.
R. Beets, Mrs. S. J. Churchill, F. K. Fer-
nald, Mrs. F. Haskell, C. H. Junker,
Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C.; Mrs. N.
Norris, U. S. N.; Dr. W. H. Shockley, Dr.
K. Vogelsang, Master H. Vogelsang, A.
L. Webster, D. L. Wolf.

From Kauai, per shr. Kauai, Nov. 15.—
Francis Gay, Capt. Campbell.

Departed.

For Maui, per shr. Maui, November 13.—
H. A. Baldwin, Matti McCann, Mrs. C.
Gomes and daughter, Mrs. Josephine
Ward, Mrs. Ward, H. Tallant, wife, four
children and nurse; J. W. Williams, O. P.
Emerson, W. J. Lowrie, A. Newhouse,
Joseph Law, C. H. Jennings, Mrs. M. Le-
ibau, Mr. Kaumahine and child, Mrs.
Wong, Rev. S. Kagu, F. Gracida, John
Plunkett.

For Maui and Hawaii, per shr. Kinau,
November 12.—P. S. Scales, Walter Hy-
man, J. H. Taylor, W. C. Bressen, Mrs.
Espinda, Alfred Halden, Chas. Kohn,
Fred Wright, C. Shozawa, K. Takagi,
Dr. R. B. Chapman, H. D. Stillman, J.
O. Young, W. W. North, Mr. Watt, Mr.
Torbes, Mrs. H. S. Townsend, Dr. L. A.
Bauer, E. Kaiser and wife, Kelliopu, wife
and two children, Mrs. Jas. Scott, wife
and children.

DEFORESTING IS
NOW PREVENTED

Kohala Planters Step in to
Stop the Vandalism of
a Company.

A threatened deforestation of the mountains in North Kohala has been averted off by a determined movement on the part of the planters of that district. A published advertisement a few weeks ago asking bids for clearing 25,000 cords of firewood in North Kohala was brought to the attention of the planters and efforts began to prevent the forests from being cut down.

The property upon which the forest stands was originally obtained from the Government for a coffee plantation which did not pay and in order to recoup their financial losses, the owners proposed to make firewood out of the forest.

Through C. E. Cooke, agents of Kohala Planters, controlling interest in the property was secured and a stop was put to the proposed deforestation. The new owners considered that the removal of the trees would damage the district.

Consular Officer Recognized.

The President has recognized the following named consular officers:

C. Borsen, vice consul of Belgium at
Fance, P. H.

Le Bruy, consul of Belgium at Mar-
gar, F. R.

Adolphe Joseph Anne Gabriel de Ber-
nard, consul of France at Manila, P. L.

P. K. A. Meeskamp van Embden,
consul of the Netherlands at Manila.

Anton de Souza Canavarro, consul
of Portugal at Honolulu.

Thorsvald Hansen, vice consul of Swe-
den and Norway at New York.

Francis Edwin Conney, consul of Swe-
den and Norway at Manila.

John Retmersdorff, consul of Aus-
tria-Hungary at Galveston, Texas.

The Wireless Telegraph Company's
directive purchased the electric mea-
sures sold at auction to Hartman and
Decker. It was sold at the auction for
\$100,000 and the Marconi people had
more to gain possession of it.

DEATH LURKED
IN THE BOTTLEThree Men Drank
Poison For
Wine.ALL WENT BLIND
AND PASSED AWAYPunchbowl Portuguese Colony
Stricken in Curious
Manner.August Medeiros, Joaquin Silva and Joe
Cabral, the Victims of a Fatal
Indulgence.

Death came to three men in the past thirty-six hours in mysterious guise, attacking them in the very presence of the corpse of a friend, they mourned and striking them down almost before they realized they were the objects of the fiend's hatred.

While sorrowing for the death of their old friend, Joseph Silva, August Medeiros, Joaquin Silva and Joseph Cabral partook of a deadly poison which they mistook for wine of home manufacture. They were warned not to drink the liquor but despite these injunctions, copious draughts of it were swallowed.

August Medeiros died at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon after a short illness which was at first attributed to heart failure.

Joaquin Silva, well-known in Honolulu as "Hotel Joe," passed away at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Joe Cabral, foreman for H. H. Wil-
liams, the undertaker, died an hour later.

Four others were reported to the Board of Health as being ill from the effects of the same liquor and one lay in a precarious condition yesterday. Two of them were men, one a woman and the fourth was a fourteen-year-old son of August Medeiros. Dr. Camp is attending the patients and states that none of them is in danger.

A fourth victim of the tragedy may be added to the list. J. J. Silva, of Kauai, was one of the mourners. He was drunk when he went to the deceased Silva's house and drank more of the liquor than the others. He left for Kauai on one of the steamers Tuesday afternoon and the next steamer from the Garden Isle is expected to bring news of his sudden death.

A curious chapter of incidents is woven around the story of the tragedy which opened on Monday morning in the house of old man Silva on Punchbowl street nearly opposite the Mormon church. He and some friends were in the house and to them he offered wine of his own making, "Silva's wine" is well-known to the denizens of the slopes of Punchbowl.

The grapes of his own vineyard are pressed to bring out the juice which is made into wine. It is sourish but is palatable to the Portuguese who were wont to drop in on the old man often.

One of these was a Russian Finn named Wilhelm. He drank several beakers with Silva on Monday. Silva had much of it.

"I drank his wine," said Wilhelm yesterday as he watched the coffin of Medeiros borne to the hearse, "but it hasn't harmed me. It caused me not to have his wine which caused these men to die. Silva I know made a cordial of his wine and used methylated spirits for that purpose. He made a large quantity of wine and to this he would add a small amount of the methylated liquor to make it a cordial.

The old man also made a mixture for killing insects on the flowers and vines. It was ant poison, I think. Probably these dead men got hold of a bottle of that poison and drank it. If they did it would surely cause their death.

"This old man was a florist and it was natural for him to concoct mixtures to kill the insect pests which would destroy his flowers and plants. He had some powder and with wood alcohol mixed it to make an ant poison. This he kept in these square face hotots which formerly held gin. The contents were red in color, something like whiskey, only a little lighter. It was a medicine for the flowers.

"Well when his friends began to gather about his bedside, he was unable to identify them except by their voices. His eyesight was so much impaired that nothing in the room was distinguishable to him. It was then that he realized he was not to live long and he told of his suspicions and said it was the liquor he had drunk, and that it was his own fault.

Consul Canavarro and Attorney Cor-
rea were notified, and both hastened to the house and learned the facts connected with his demise.

The same afternoon Joaquin Silva came in from the Insane Asylum. All day he kept reporting to the officials that the insane persons had high fevers, as they had red spots on their cheeks. At the same time it was noted that Silva's vision was greatly impaired. Dr. Herbert prescribed for him and told him to go home. After going to Medeiros' cottage, he and Captain Costa went to old man Silva's house on Punchbowl street, and Silva pointed out a bottle from which he said he had drunk the day before. This bottle was taken to the police station yesterday morning and later sent to Food Commissioner Shorey for analysis.

The news of the three deaths was first reported to the police station yesterday morning. Dr. Herbert reported to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth at his house, and the two went direct to the police station, where they found High Sheriff Brown in conversation with Attorney General.

He was dizzied Wednesday, and the results were referred to the Board of Health and put in charge of Food Commissioner Shorey.

The High Sheriff immediately com-
menced a personal investigation. Accompanied by the consul he went to the house of old man Silva and pro-
cured the two bottles containing the suspicious looking fluid. The statements of persons who were con-
nected in some manner or other with the events of the last three days were taken and armed with these the officials took their departure. The bottles were referred to the Board of Health and put in charge of Food Commissioner Shorey.

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Consul Canavarro yesterday reported the body of Joaquin Silva, the in-
sane asylum guard. The autopsy was per-
formed by Dr. Emerson, several physi-
cians witnessed it. A piece of the door and part of the brain were also removed and placed in bottles, which were handed to Dr. Shorey for analysis. He expects to have this completed by this afternoon. The post mortem was composed of Dr. Paris, Dr. Hutchins, W. M. Bishop, Dr. Kelley, Charles Dickinson and Dr. Decker. Dr. Bishop and Dr. Kelley were un-
conscious and Dr. Decker was dead.

Post Mortem Report—Dr. Bishop and Dr. Kelley were unconscious and Dr. Decker was dead. Dr. Kelley was un-
conscious and Dr. Decker was dead.

"Where is he? I can't see him," said Dr. Bishop. "That scares me as rather strange for he was within six inches of

Medeiros' body. Silva had no compunctions about his actions.

He was a while he said he felt better and started for home. This morning when I reached my work at the wharf I was told that Silva also was dead. Then I knew that it all came from the poison which they had drunk in old man Silva's house.

That old man could not have had designs on any one. He is a man supposed to have had lots of money, but they haven't been able to find it, although a search has been made everywhere. He was of a kindly disposition.

The discovery of the dead body of Silva was made Tuesday morning. It was at first reported that nothing had been seen of him Monday afternoon or early Tuesday morning, and his friends proceeded to investigate. Silva was seen sitting in a chair with his face turned toward the door. It took but an instant to discover that he was dead.

Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, however, says that Silva was attended by another man all Monday. This is partially borne out by the statement of Wilhelm, who was in Silva's house Monday afternoon and drank with him. Dr. Pratt said, "There is no doubt whatever in my mind that the man died of a disease of long standing, which was perfectly apparent when I called at the house and made an examination in the presence of the Portuguese consul. The door of his room was not kicked in as has been reported to you. On the contrary, there was a man in attendance on Silva all day Monday, and this same man was with him when he died. The symptoms at the time of death were not at all the same as those of the three victims of yesterday and today."

A certificate of burial was issued by Dr. Pratt. Consul Canavarro and John Medeiros were called to make an inventory of the dead man's effects, as it was rumored that Silva was possessed of considerable means.

The news of the death spread and a number of persons came to the house. Among them August Medeiros, Joaquin Silva and Joseph Catral came to the house. The latter was an undertaker in the employ of H. H. Williams, and brought the coffin. J. L. Silva, the latter a police officer, and a Board of Health inspector dropped in. Medeiros and J. J. Silva were slightly under the influence of liquor at the time. While following Consul Canavarro and Mr. Strauss about the house looking for the hidden wealth, Medeiros spied several bottles of what appeared to be liquor. He took down from a shelf a gin bottle containing a brownish fluid, and it was this which he was drinking.

Mr. Osorio protested, saying, "He is dead," pointing to the body, "but he can see," meaning that it would be sacrificial to drink of his liquor while he was yet in the house. Medeiros replied, "Never mind, that's what it's for—to drink," and he took a draught. The others followed except the police officer and the health inspector. Both smelled the liquor and said they did not want any of it. They were scared men yesterday when they heard the news of the terrible tragedy in which they had barely escaped participating.

Medeiros complained of being ill yesterday night. He said he was unable to catch his breath, and his vision was impaired. Yesterday he became worse and at 1 o'clock sent for his doctor.

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